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**APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT**

**Title:** **MULTI-PURPOSE LIQUID APPLICATOR**

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**SPECIFICATION**

## **Multi-Purpose Liquid Applicator**

### **Cross-Reference to Related Application**

5 [0001] This application claims the benefit of the filing date of Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/273,671 entitled "Multi-Purpose Chemical Applicator" and filed on March 6, 2001, as well as the benefit of the filing date of Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/\_\_\_\_\_ entitled "Multi-Purpose Liquid Applicator" and filed on March 5, 2002 (Express Mail No. EV 048701197 US), the entire disclosure of each of these provisional U.S. patent applications being incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

## **Background of the Invention**

### **1. Field of the Invention**

5 [0002] This invention is directed to wheeled receptacle designed to receive and contain a cleaning liquid, to transport the cleaning liquid, and to provide a user with access to the cleaning liquid for use in cleaning a hard surface, such as a floor, wall, or the like.

### **2. Description of the Related Art**

10 [0003] Maintaining the cleanliness of commercial, industrial, institutional, and public buildings is an ongoing effort, and at times, an effort which seems more like a losing battle. This is particularly true for hard-surface floors in high-traffic areas, for example, classrooms, hallways, restrooms, locker rooms, cafeterias, and food-service kitchens, where the volume of traffic in the particular area may make it difficult to maintain the cleanliness of the flooring.

15 [0004] Depending upon the particular type of floor, building-maintenance workers typically maintain the flooring by performing one or more of routine floor cleaning (i.e., dust mopping and/or wet mopping), floor finishing (also referred to as floor waxing), floor stripping, and floor degreasing.

20 [0005] Unfortunately, workers are provided with tools which are relatively ineffective and inefficient for performing these floor-maintenance tasks. For example, routine floor cleaning involves two separate processes, with each process calling for a different tool. In further detail, when dusting

a floor, a worker pushes a dry dustmop across the floor, with some of the dust and dirt collecting in the dustmop, and much of the dust, dirt, and trash piling up along the front of the dustmop. Once the worker has made several passes with the dustmop, they then shake out the contents of the dustmop, either into a waste receptacle or onto a section of the floor, itself. In either case, dust and dirt are released back into the air. Then, in a totally separate process, the worker swabs down the floor using a wet mop and a mop bucket filled with water or a cleaning solution. Depending on the cleanliness of the mop, the worker may be able to make a good start in cleaning the floor using the wet mop and mop bucket. However, as soon as the worker wrings the soiled water from the mop into the mop bucket, then, each time the worker plunges the mop into the bucket and wrings out the mop, both the mop and the “cleaning water” become more and more dirty. The end result is that a dirty floor gets cleaned by pushing dirty water around with a dirty mop. At best, the floor surface may have the appearance of being clean if concentrated spots of highly visible soil have been removed or spread around. In reality, however, given the limitation of these tools, the worker still is simply pushing dirt around the floor, as evidenced by the “5-o’clock shadow” of dirt seen frequently along the surface of baseboards and walls adjacent the floor, as well as the “finger-painting-like streaks” left by the mop when the water on the floor dries.

**[0006]** Building-maintenance workers also use the conventional mop/mop-bucket system for floor-finishing-, floor-stripping-, and floor-

degreasing-applications. As is the case with the general cleaning methods described above, the mop/mop-bucket system is relatively ineffective and inefficient. For example, when a worker uses such tools to apply floor finish, the end result frequently is a finish with bubbles and streaks, and/or a finish in which the coats of finish are dull, hazy, and uneven. Accordingly, given the relative ineffectiveness and/or inefficiency of the various tools given to building-maintenance workers for use in floor care, floors often are not cleaned as well, or as frequently, as they should be, and morale and job satisfaction among many building-maintenance workers are relatively low.

#### **Summary of the Invention**

[0007] One aspect of the invention is directed to a method of applying a liquid to a surface from a wheeled receptacle which is disposed on the surface. The wheeled receptacle, itself, includes a circumferential sidewall, a bottom wall connected to the circumferential sidewall, at least two wheels, a steering handle for guiding the wheeled receptacle on the surface, and a spigot; and the wheeled receptacle contains a liquid. The method includes the steps of: opening the spigot, thereby dispensing a liquid through the spigot of the wheeled receptacle and onto the surface; and guiding the wheeled receptacle across the surface via the steering handle, thereby dispensing the liquid through the spigot of the wheeled receptacle onto a selected area of the surface.

[0008] If desired, the spigot may have a selectively-adjustable valve which is operable between a fully-open position and a fully-closed position.

In such a case, the method may include the step of adjusting the selectively-adjustable valve to a position between the fully-open position and the fully-closed position inclusive, thereby regulating the rate at which the liquid flows from the spigot. Also, if desired, the spigot may include a spigot handle  
5 connected to the selectively-adjustable valve. In this instance, the adjusting step further includes turning the spigot handle, thereby adjusting the selectively-adjustable valve to a position between the fully-open position and the fully-closed position inclusive. The wheeled receptacle also has a speed, and the guiding step may include adjusting the speed of the wheeled  
10 receptacle across the surface, thereby regulating the amount of the liquid which is dispensed onto the selected area of the surface.

**[0009]** If desired, the wheeled receptacle may have a width indicator. If so, the method may further include the step of comparing the width of the liquid on the surface with the width indicator. The width indicator may have  
15 a selectively-adjustable width, in which case the method may further include the step of adjusting the width of the width indicator.

**[0010]** The wheeled receptacle may further include a mop-wringer, with the steering handle of the wheeled receptacle being connected to the mop-wringer. Also, in one version, the mop-wringer, itself, has a handle,  
20 with the steering handle of the wheeled receptacle being the mop-wringer handle.

**[0011]** If desired, the method may further include the step of determining, prior to the guiding step, a path for the wheeled receptacle to

take across the surface, with the path determining the selected area of the surface. The shape of the path may be an inverted, substantially-U-shaped path, as viewed from above the surface, with such a path having a first leg-portion and a second leg-portion connected by a base portion. The guiding step may include following the path established in the determining step, whereby a bead of the liquid is dispensed onto the selected area of the surface. The method may further include the step of spreading the liquid from the selected area to another area of the surface, using a floor tool.

Typically, the floor tool has a floor-contacting member and a floor-tool handle connected to the floor-contacting member. In such a case, the spreading step includes moving the floor-contacting member in a serpentine pattern via the floor-tool handle. The serpentine pattern, itself, may be sufficiently wide so that the floor-contacting member passes across the bead of the liquid at both the first leg-portion and the second leg-portion.

**[0012]** The floor-tool handle may include a bend, and the serpentine pattern may include a left-to-right sweep connected to a right-to-left sweep, with the spreading step further including holding the floor-tool handle at the bend, and using leg muscles to shift user body-weight during the left-to-right sweep and the right-to-left sweep. The floor-contacting member may have a first end, with the first end typically having an upwardly extending surface. If desired, the spreading step may further include maintaining the first end as a leading end throughout the serpentine pattern. The floor-contacting member also may include a bottom surface, in which case the method may

further include the step of attaching a pad to both the first-end surface and the bottom surface.

**[0013]** Another aspect of the invention is directed to a wheeled receptacle for applying a liquid to a surface on which the wheeled receptacle is supported. The wheeled receptacle includes: a circumferential sidewall; a bottom wall connected to the circumferential sidewall; at least two wheels; a steering handle for guiding the wheeled receptacle on the surface; a spigot through which a liquid may flow onto a surface; and a spigot handle connected to a spigot, with the spigot handle being elongated and extending upward from the spigot.

**[0014]** The wheeled receptacle also may include a mop-wringer, with the steering handle being connected to the mop-wringer. Also, if desired, the mop-wringer may have a handle, with the steering handle of the wheeled receptacle being the mop-wringer handle.

**[0015]** The wheeled receptacle also may include a width indicator, whereby a user may compare the width of a liquid, which has flowed through the spigot onto the surface, with the width indicator. The width indicator may have a selectively-adjustable width, whereby a user may adjust the width of the width indicator. Also, if desired, the width indicator may include a horizontal member, and the horizontal member, itself, may include width indicia. The width indicia may include at least two outwardly-extending tabs; and, if desired, at least one of the tabs may be selectively-adjustable along the length of the horizontal member.



**[0016]** In addition, the wheeled receptacle has a back. And, if desired, the spigot and the spigot handle may be located at the back of the wheeled receptacle. Also, the width indicator may be located at the back of the wheeled receptacle. In addition, if desired, the wheeled receptacle may include a further handle at the back of the receptacle, with the handle typically being substantially U-shaped. Also, this further handle may include the width indicator.

**[0017]** If desired, the wheeled receptacle may include a third wheel, with at least one of the wheels being a non-caster wheel, and at least another of the wheels being a caster wheel. The wheeled receptacle also may include a fourth wheel. In such a version, two of the wheels may be non-caster wheels, and two of the wheels may be caster wheels. Also, if desired, the two non-caster wheels may be positioned at the back of the wheeled receptacle, while the two caster wheels may be positioned at the front of the receptacle.

**[0018]** A further aspect of the invention is directed to a wheeled receptacle which includes: a circumferential sidewall; a bottom wall connected to the circumferential sidewall; at least two wheels; a steering handle for guiding the wheeled receptacle on the surface; a spigot through which a liquid may flow onto a surface; and a width indicator, whereby a user may compare the width of a liquid, which has flowed through the spigot onto a surface, with the width indicator.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

**[0019]** The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in, and constitute a part of, this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the general description of the invention given above, and the detailed description of versions of the invention given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

**[0020]** Fig. 1 is an elevated perspective view of one version of the multi-purpose liquid applicator in accordance with the principles of the invention;

**[0021]** Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of the version of Fig. 1;

**[0022]** Fig. 3 is an elevated perspective view of another version of the multi-purpose liquid applicator in accordance with the invention;

**[0023]** Fig. 4 is a graph of temperature v. % relative humidity;

**[0024]** Fig. 5 is a graph of spread-pattern width v. finger-settings width;

**[0025]** Fig. 6 is an elevated perspective view of a part of a method of the present invention;

**[0026]** Fig. 7A is a frontal view of a portion of a method of the invention;

**[0027]** Fig. 7B is a side view of a portion of a method of the invention;

**[0028]** Fig. 8 is an elevated perspective view of several method steps of the invention;

[0029] Fig. 9 is an elevated perspective view of another set of method steps of the invention;

[0030] Fig. 10 is a perspective view of yet another set of method steps according to the present invention; and

5 [0031] Fig. 11 is an elevated perspective view of a further set of method steps in accordance with the principles of the invention.

### **Detailed Description of the Drawings**

[0032] Fig. 1 shows a wheeled receptacle for applying a liquid to a surface on which the wheeled receptacle is supported, in accordance with the principles of the invention. The wheeled receptacle includes a circumferential sidewall, a bottom wall connected to the circumferential sidewall, and a plurality of wheels. The wheeled receptacle also includes a steering handle for guiding the wheeled receptacle on the surface. In addition, the wheeled receptacle includes a spigot through which a liquid may flow onto a surface, and a spigot handle connected to the spigot, with the spigot handle being elongated and extending upward from the spigot. With reference to Figs. 1 and 2, this particular receptacle further includes a tray for receiving and storing cleaning pads, such as, for example, reusable microfiber cleaning pads. The wheeled receptacle also has a pouring spout at its front, a mop wringer at its top, and a substantially U-shaped lifting lever arm at its back. As seen in Fig. 1, the lever arm has a width indicator along the length of the horizontal member of the lever arm. This particular width indicator includes width indicia in the form of measurement markings and

two selectively-adjustable outwardly-extending tabs or fingers. Also, as best  
seen in Fig. 1, the wheeled receptacle is shown in combination with a floor  
tool, with the floor tool having a floor-tool handle in the form of an  
adjustable-length double-bend handle, and a floor-contacting member in the  
form of a rectangular frame, with the handle being pivotally connected to the  
frame.

[0033] The vast majority of the components of the wheeled  
receptacle are made and assembled as described in detail in Robinson U.S.  
Patent No. 6,283,170 entitled "Ergonomic, Liquid-Transport Container"  
and issued on September 4, 2001 ("the '170 Patent"), the entire disclosure  
of which is hereby incorporated by reference. The additional materials and  
methods used to form the wheeled receptacle are described immediately  
below.

[0034] In order to install the spigot, first a hole is drilled in the  
circumferential sidewall, at the back of the wheeled receptacle adjacent the  
bottom wall. With reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the '170 Patent, this hole is  
drilled in the vertical portion of the back wall beneath the storage  
compartment (28) and axle (134). The pipe-thread fitting then is installed  
using conventional spin welding. Additionally, a hole is cut in the storage-  
compartment wall, for receiving the elongated and upwardly-extending  
spigot handle. At this point, the spigot may be threaded onto the pipe fitting  
and the spigot handle may be securely, yet releasably, connected to the  
spigot (including the spigot valve) using a cotter pin or the like. The

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elongated handle, itself, may be formed of any suitable material, with one  
example being PVC piping. As shown, the handle has a bend near the top,  
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in order to provide a torquing portion. Also, if desired, a comfortable grip  
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may be placed onto and over this torquing portion. Any commercially  
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available spigot may be used, with one example being a spigot available  
5 from the Valley Janitor Supply Co. of Hamilton, Ohio under the product  
code JGSPG.

[0035] 24 The pad tray may be formed of any suitable material, with  
one non-limiting example being polyethylene. Also, if plastic is used, the  
10 24 pad tray may be formed using any conventional plastic molding technique.  
For example, if desired, the pad tray 24 may be made using the vacuum-  
forming technique.

[0036] 36 With regard to the floor tool, the floor-tool handle may be an  
ESOM-QC swivel handle available from the Biggs Corporation of Carson  
15 City, Nevada. The floor-contacting member of the floor tool may be a KAI  
S216X frame available from Tuway, Inc. of Birmingham, Michigan. Any  
suitable, commercially-available pad may be used with the floor tool. If  
desired, for floor-maintenance applications such as applying floor finish, the  
B-111RM05 pad from the Charles Young Co. of City of Industry, California  
20 may be used. Also, for floor-care applications such as floor stripping, floor  
degreasing, and floor cleaning, the T-451RM01 pad from the Charles Young  
Co. may be used. When applying floor finish to a wooden floor, if desired, a  
T-Bar floor tool such as the model 6223, 24 inch T-Bar from Padco Inc. of

Minneapolis, Minnesota may be used. In addition, when trying to reach hard-to-reach surfaces, for example, tops of lockers, upper-wall portions, and the like, if desired, a telescopic handle such as the MOP-140 handle from the Charles Young Co. of City of Industry, California may be used.

5     **[0037]**     Fig. 3 shows another version of the wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup>. This particular wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup> includes all of the aspects of the wheeled receptacle<sup>10</sup> described above in connection with Figs. 1 and 2. However, this wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup> further includes a tool tray<sup>62</sup> and corresponding tool rack<sup>64</sup>, as well as a removable storage compartment<sup>66</sup>. The tool rack<sup>64</sup> has a series of tool-stowing assemblies along its length. Each such assembly includes a strap having a first end and a second end, with the first end being secured to a portion of the tool rack<sup>64</sup>, and the second end being releasably securable to an adjacent portion of the tool rack<sup>64</sup>. The second end may be releasably secured using any suitable material, including, for example, a snap member which corresponds with a snap member on the tool rack<sup>64</sup>. The tool rack, itself, may be made of a tubular piece of steel having a plastic cap at each end, with the tubular piece being bolted to the mop wringer<sup>28</sup> at an angle, such that the tubular piece becomes more elevated as it extends along the side toward the back of the wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup>. If desired, the portion of the tool rack<sup>64</sup> positioned at the back of the wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup> also may be used as a handle.

20     **[0038]**     The corresponding tool tray<sup>62</sup> is mounted along the side of a receptacle<sup>60</sup> beneath the tool rack<sup>64</sup>. If desired, the tray may be made using the

same vacuum-forming method used to form the pad tray. Also, the tool tray<sup>24</sup>  
may be secured to the side of the wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup> using molded threaded  
inserts.

**[0039]**        The removable storage compartment may be formed by<sup>66</sup>  
5        modifying a conventional wastebasket. For example, a steel bar may be  
secured along an upper elongated rim of a wastebasket. In addition,  
openings may be formed in the sidewall of the wastebasket, beneath the rim  
and metal bar, and straps may be securely fastened around the bar via these  
openings. The straps then are releasably attachable to the pouring spout  
10        (not shown) at the front of the wheeled receptacle<sup>60</sup>, using snap fasteners or  
the like. Also, if desired, one or more holes may be formed on the exterior  
surface of the opposing sidewalls of the mop wringer<sup>28</sup>, for receiving the ends  
of an elasticized shock cord or bungee cord. In this fashion, another  
cleaning tool, for example an upright- or backpack-vacuum cleaner may be  
15        releasably stowed at the back of the wheeled receptacle<sup>10,60</sup>. In further detail,  
the base of the vacuum cleaner may rest on the horizontal portion of the  
lifting lever handle<sup>30</sup>, with the bungee cord releasably holding the vacuum  
cleaner up against the back of the wheeled receptacle<sup>10,60</sup>.

**[0040]**        Given the additional components described above, this  
20        version of the wheeled receptacle is able to carry an assortment of tools and  
supplies for whole-building cleaning.

**[0041]**        When applying floor finish, in accordance with the principles  
of the invention, a worker goes through several steps. In a preliminary step,

the worker checks the ambient temperature and humidity conditions, and looks at a chart such as the one shown in Fig. 4 to determine the proper thickness of the coating to be applied, as well as the dry-time for that coating. The worker also surveys the floor which is to be finished, and, at least mentally, divides the floor area into multiple sections. Each section should have a maximum length of 50 feet. In addition, the worker determines what is referred to as the "spread width" for each section, with the spread width typically being from about 6 feet to about 14 feet, depending upon factors such as the particular worker, the nature of the floor space, and the like. Having determined the coat thickness and spread width, the worker then uses a graph such as the one shown in Fig. 5 to determine how far apart the outwardly-extending tabs or fingers <sup>34</sup> should be positioned along the width indicator located on the horizontal portion of the lifting lever arm. <sup>30</sup>

**[0042]** Fig. 6 shows a worker having just started to lay a bead of a particular liquid or solution. The worker has turned the torquing portion of the handle from the left, closed position toward the right, thereby opening the spigot. The worker monitors the bead width by comparing the bead width with the width indicator; and the worker controls the bead width by turning the spigot handle slightly, either in the direction of the fully-closed- or fully-opened-position, and by adjusting their walking speed, and thus, the speed of the wheeled receptacle. Also, the worker is able to steer the receptacle with their right hand, using the wringer handle. In addition, depending upon the particular liquid being applied, the worker will be



holding onto the handle of the floor tool, with the floor tool frame resting in the pad tray. In such instances, the worker also may exert a forward-propelling- and/or steering-force to the wheeled receptacle.

[0043] Fig. 7 depicts another inventive aspect of the method of applying a liquid to the surface of a floor. In further detail, Fig. 7A shows what is referred to as “the swing”. In this movement, the worker shifts their weight side-to-side (much like a baseball- or golf-swing), using predominantly leg muscles, as opposed to arm- and/or back-muscles. Fig. 7B shows how the worker performs the very-specialized serpentine- or S-pattern of the invention, a movement which is quite different from a traditional mopping motion. In particular, with the floor-tool frame and pad to the worker’s left, the worker steps back with the right foot and transfers body weight from the left foot to the right foot, while at the same time lifting the toes of the left foot, and sliding a good portion (e.g., a third to almost a half) of the pad and frame underneath the front of the left foot, thereby enabling the worker to keep their arms close to the body, which reduces worker fatigue dramatically. Once the worker has moved the pad across the front of their body, to the right side, the worker continues this “dance”. This time however as the worker steps back with the left leg, the worker transfers their weight from the right leg to the left leg, lifts the front portion of their right foot off the floor, and slides the pad underneath the raised portion of the right foot.

**[0044]** At this point, the worker may pre-moisten a microfiber pad (e.g., the B-111RM05 pad) in the pad tray before applying finish, if desired.

The worker then dispenses a bead of finish on the floor in a U-shaped pattern, keeping the bead the same width as the finger setting (see Fig. 8A).

5 Note that the worker stands to the left of the wheeled receptacle, with the worker's left side adjacent the edge of the particular section. Also, the worker steers with the right hand, and moves in a generally-counterclockwise direction, thereby providing a natural amount of spacing between the perimeter of the section and the location of the bead. The worker then

10 should proceed immediately to the trimming- and spreading-steps shown in Figs. 8B and 8C, respectively. If the worker allows the bead to dwell on the floor for an extended period of time, the bead may re-emulsify the previous coat of finish. As shown in Fig. 8B, the worker then trims the outer edges of the particular section, dipping into the bead as needed in order to keep the pad moist. Then, as shown in Fig. 8C, the worker spreads the bead of finish

15 in a serpentine- or S-pattern, overlapping a one-half-pad-width with each pass until the particular section is filled in with finish. The worker performs the steps shown in Figs. 8A-C with each section, until the floor has been covered. If an additional coat is to be applied to the floor, the worker allows

20 proper dry time before applying the additional coating. For the best results, it is recommended that the worker not fan-dry the finish. Between coats, the pad should be rinsed, and may be hand-wrung to dry. Also, if desired, prior to applying another coat, the worker may test the floor with a piece of paper.

If the coating has cured, then the paper will slide easily over the coating.

Once the worker is done applying finish, the worker may drain any remaining finish solution from the receptacle directly into the original finish container, via the spigot. Because of the design of the wheeled receptacle, the finish solution in the receptacle remains uncontaminated throughout the process. Accordingly, the user is able to return any unused finish to its original container, thereby saving finish and reducing cost.

**[0045]** Fig. 9 is directed to floor-stripping and floor-degreasing applications. For such applications, the outwardly-extending tabs or fingers of the width indicator typically are spaced at least about 7 inches apart. In dividing the floor area into work sections, each section should have a maximum length of 25 feet, unless power equipment (auto scrubber, propane, etc.) also is used. As shown in Fig. 9A, the worker stands to the left of the receptacle, and steers the receptacle with the right hand. However, for these applications, the worker moves in a generally counter-clockwise direction; accordingly, the worker walks inwardly of the U-shaped pattern. Fig. 9B shows the worker using the serpentine- or S-maneuver to spread the stripper or degreaser edge to edge. If desired, the worker may use a pad such as the T-451RM01 pad from the Charles Young Co. Fig. 9C shows a worker using a floor machine or brush to remove wax or buildup.

**[0046]** Fig. 10 shows workers applying floor finish to a wooden floor. In this situation, the tabs or fingers should be spaced approximately two to three inches apart. The workers may use an oil- or water-based gym finish,

and the worker who is laying the bead should run the bead in the direction of the boards. As shown, a second worker follows behind, spreading the wood-floor finish with a weighted T-bar.

[0047] Fig. 11 shows a worker performing floor-cleaning. In this application, the tabs or fingers of the width indicator should be spaced approximately one to three inches apart. If desired, the worker may use a microfiber pad such as the T-451RM01 pad from Charles Young Co. The pad may be used either for dry mopping or for wet mopping. For wet-mopping purposes, an unused pad may be pre-moistened by dipping the pad into the liquid in the receptacle, or by creating a puddle on the floor by opening up the spigot for a few moments. Fig. 11 depicts a worker operating in a hallway or other similar type of corridor. As shown in Fig. 11A, the worker starts on the left side of the work space, with a moist cleaning pad on the floor adjacent the wall. The worker then moves forward, simultaneously dispensing cleaning solution and trimming the left hand side of the work space, applying the bead of cleaning solution in a substantially straight line. As shown in Fig. 11B, once the worker has reached the end of the length of the work space, the worker leaves the wheeled receptacle and, using the hand tool, trims the opposite side of the work section, dipping the pad into the single bead, as needed, in order to keep the pad moist. Then, as shown in Fig. 11C, the worker performs the serpentine- or S-pattern movement, moving backward, and overlapping each prior pass by about two inches.

**[0048]** While the present invention has been illustrated by a description of various versions, and while the illustrative versions have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the inventor to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail.

5 Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. The invention in its broader aspects is therefore not limited to the specific details, representative apparatus and methods, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from  
10 such details without departing from the spirit or scope of the inventor's general inventive concept.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS: